

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chamberlin Hotel

other names/site number File No. 114-0114

2. Location

street & number #2 Fenwick Road, Fort Monroe ☐ not for publication
city or town Hampton ☐ vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Hampton code 650 Zip 23651

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceThe Chamberlin Hotel
City of Hampton, Virginia**5. Classification****Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (the hotel is within the boundaries of Fort Monroe, which is listed in the National Register)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: hotel

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Multiple dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS, BEAUX ARTS, BEAUX ARTS CLASSICISM

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK (Flemish bond)
 roof SLATE
 walls BRICK (Flemish bond)
 other STONE (cast stone), TERRA COTTA
 windows WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceThe Chamberlin Hotel
City of Hampton, Virginia

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or Property represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance 1928-1956

Significant Dates 1928 The Chamberlin Hotel was built on the former site of the Hygeia Hotel

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Marcellus E. Wright, Sr., Architect
Warren & Wetmore, Consulting Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ Part 1 tax credit applications submitted to NPS

☒ previously listed in the National Register (within the boundaries of Fort Monroe)

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceThe Chamberlin Hotel
City of Hampton, Virginia

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Library of Virginia**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 4.970 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>383151</u>	<u>4095555</u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title: Mary Harding Sadler and Llewellyn J. HensleyOrganization Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLCdate: 09/15/2006street & number 800 W. 33rd St.telephone 804-231-5299city or town: Richmondstate: VAzip code: 23225**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name OPC Hampton, LLC, c/o Drucker & Falkstreet & number 9286 Warwick Blvd.telephone (757) 928-6201city or town Newport Newsstate VAzip code 23607

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

Acknowledgement

Excerpts in quotations throughout the following nomination have been taken from the 1984 Chamberlin Hotel National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form prepared by Pamela J. Clodfelter and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff, which had never been submitted for listing.

7. Summary Description

The Chamberlin Hotel is a 9-story U-shaped hotel that fronts on Hampton Roads, a busy tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. The hotel was built at the southwest edge of Fort Monroe. The massive concrete frame structure is clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. The hotel block rests on a plinth comprised of the ground and main levels. The building's primary entrances are centered below pediments on the north and south elevations. The formal symmetries of this Beaux Arts style building, designed by prominent Richmond architect Marcellus Wright, are interrupted by a two-story extension at the west end of the building that encloses what was once the banquet hall and serving room. The building mass was developed with a traditional organization: a raised basement supports the main floor; the 6-story block of hotel rooms is topped with a smaller attic story that includes the former ballroom and a half-round solarium opening onto the roof garden.

The Chamberlin Hotel property includes 1 contributing building, the hotel itself, and 2 non-contributing sites, a mid-twentieth century swimming pool in poor condition and tennis courts.

Detailed Description

Exterior

The nine-story Chamberlin Hotel building is visible to automobile and boat traffic in Hampton Roads. The façade of this U-shaped hotel faces north. The focus of the front elevation is the projecting central pavilion, which is topped with a pediment *en ressaut*. The entry is centered within its own smaller, pedimented pavilion, a one bay, two-story mass that also projects toward the street. The cast stone pediment is supported by paired Doric pilasters. A pair of exterior stairs once led from Fenwick Road up to the main entry, formerly a pair of French doors centered below a multi-light transom, a patterned fanlight, and a glazed semicircular arch with cast stone voussoirs. The stairs were removed ca. 1960 and a ground floor entry was installed to accommodate guests who preferred to ascend to the main floor via elevator. The main entry on Fenwick Road is centered below an arched window with a patterned fan light.

“The main floor of the north façade is articulated as an arcade whose openings, save the last to the east, are filled with round-arched windows...Flanked by paired Tuscan pilasters, each arch is distinguished by stone voussoirs and carved keystones. The keystones rise to touch a stone entablature which runs the length of the ...ground floor façade. To the west the entablature is topped by a blocking course while the rest of the arcade is topped by a metal balustrade with stone supports arranged symmetrically with paired pilasters below.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

Flanking the central pavilion, and on axis with the center of the side pavilions of the...hotel block...two pediments *en ressaute* with swagged and wreathed tympanii are supported by pairs of triple pilasters.”

“The major seven-story mass of the hotel (guest rooms) is stepped back from the main floor and is generally massed as a tripartite grouping of pavilions. Arranged in an alternating 1, 3, 1 rhythm on the two end pavilions and 2, 3, 2 in the central pavilion,” the variation in the pattern of window openings provides a subtle relief to the massive guest room block. “Two balconettes located in the central bays of the seventh floor of the end pavilions enliven the Flemish-bond façade. At the level of the window sills of the eighth floor, a heavy stone string course girdles the tower section while a modillioned entablature and horizontal cornice encircle the hotel at the top of the eighth floor. Horizontal rectangular-shaped windows pierce this entablature. Above the eighth floor the two pavilion ends are capped with a brick and stone blocking course to the east and a stone balustrade to the west. The central pavilion and its adjacent wings continue upward, articulated by round-arched windows with carved keystones. The central bay continues the previously established alternating rhythm with the exception that the central three windows now closely resemble a *serliana* (or Palladian window). This penthouse level is capped by a single entablature with a full pediment over the central pavilion. The tympanum is enlivened by an oculus wreathed and swagged in a Georgian manner. This pediment is topped by a stepped attic which hides a gable roof.

“The east façade ground floor is explicated as a series of brick piers whose intervening eight bays have been filled with glass shopfronts. Save for round-arched windows (the main floor arches on the east elevation open to create a terrace) the vocabulary of architectural elements established on the main floor of the north façade is reiterated on the main floor of the east façade. Slight variations do occur, however. The arcade is no longer enclosed, but windows designed in a Palladian manner separate the interior from the building proper. Pedimented bays occur every third bay, the northernmost of which provides an entry up to the arcade by means of a three-dimensional stair. The tower repeats the eight-bay rhythm, lacking any other articulation until the eighth floor is reached. There a limestone string course, windows, and cornice repeat the articulation established on the northern façade.” (The string course is actually terra cotta.)

“The end pavilions of the structure protrude on the southern side to create a U-shaped structure. The southern ends of the southeast pavilions are articulated in a manner similar to the counterparts on the northern façade with the exception that the open arcade of the east façade wraps around the building along the southeastern section of the south façade.

“The central portion of the south façade has retained its three-way stair, leading to a pedimented center bay, which continues the vocabulary established on the north façade. The central portion of the south façade varies from the north in the inclusion of two three-bay towers *en ressaute*, each two bays distant from the end pavilions. At the ninth story these are adorned with pediments whose tympanii are decorated with stone festoons and shields. A quoined tower rises above each pediment to a cornice with heavy modillions. Each tower is topped by a brick and stone parapet. An oculus decorates the wall between the pediment and cornice on three sides of each tower.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 3

“At the lower level the west façade completes the belt of arched windows framed by pilasters, while a low brick pediment hides the gabled roof of the dining room. In the setback tower area the eight-bay-wide area continues the previously established rhythm and vocabulary of architectural elements. At the ninth-floor level the setback gable roof of the penthouse is articulated as a pediment decorated with oculus and festoons. A large chimney stack rises along the tower section of the west façade.”

The exterior remains as it did in 1984 when the previous nomination was drafted. Following the recommended closure of Fort Monroe by the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the hotel building was purchased by a local development partnership that is rehabilitating the Chamberlin as housing for retired military personnel. The Chamberlin is scheduled to reopen in 2007.

Interior

Much of the hotel building's first floor, a raised basement, was designed to accommodate service functions. The only historically significant space at this level is the indoor swimming pool, which is distinguished by the multi-colored mosaic tiles that indicate the pool's depth. Matching tiles wrap the columns that define the pool area. Retail spaces were originally located at the east end, below the side entry terrace; newly rehabilitated as apartments, these face a park-like area that had been used for Fort Monroe's promotion and retirement ceremonies.

The most significant public space in the building is on the main floor: the wide corridor leading from the east terrace to the expansive lobby area. This generous corridor, floored in black and white terrazzo, linked the hotel's public spaces. Of the original public spaces the lobby, corridor, and dining room (whose windows reveal an expansive view of Hampton Roads), all retain their historic character. Enclosed terraces flanking the south entry provided a protected space from which to watch passing ships.

Rising above the main floor were six floors of virtually identical guestrooms organized by U-shaped double-loaded corridors. The guestrooms have been converted to apartments. The top floor was divided between the ballroom and half-round solarium on the east end and service spaces on the west end. The renovate solarium, whose rounded exterior wall is a series of French doors, opens to a roof terrace.

Site and Secondary Resources

The Chamberlin Hotel fronts on Hampton Roads, a major tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. The hotel was built at the southwest corner of Fort Monroe, an Army installation which until recently was the headquarters of training and doctrine command (TRADOC). Between the south elevation of the Chamberlin hotel and the edge of the Hampton Roads waterway is an exterior swimming pool. This non-historic pool was built sometime after the construction of the hotel's towers and has been abandoned. To the southeast of the Chamberlin is a pair of tennis courts. These tennis courts, considered non-contributing, were built after the period of significance and have been abandoned for years. As the hotel undergoes rehabilitation for reuse as elderly housing, the non-historic tennis courts and pool sit in very poor condition, with no possibility of reuse.

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(8-86)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 4

8. Statement of Significance

“The Chamberlin Hotel, completed in 1928, is the work of a prominent Richmond architect Marcellus Wright, Sr., who also designed the John Marshall Hotel and Mosque Auditorium in Richmond, Virginia. Wright’s Chamberlin, an example of a Beaux-Arts interpretation of the Georgian mode, reflects the English colonial heritage of the Peninsula area and the influence of the associated firm of Warren and Wetmore, prominent early 20th century Beaux-Arts architects. The Chamberlin not only served as the only resort hotel on the Chesapeake Bay for many years, but served also as housing for military officers and their families during World War II. The replacement of the pair of ornate Neo-Georgian cupolas on the Chamberlin’s towers with anti-aircraft batteries provided for air defense of Fort Monroe.” The Chamberlin is a landmark hotel building that provided guest facilities, as well as banquet rooms and office space for those visiting and working at Fort Monroe for three quarters of the 20th century. The building is now being rehabilitated to provide housing for senior citizens who have retired from military service.

The Chamberlin Hotel meets National Register Criterion C, as an “excellent example of the Georgian-style American resort hotel of the late 1920s” and as a building that exemplifies the work of Marcellus Wright, Sr. and Warren and Wetmore, who operated prominent architectural practices in the first half of the 20th century. The period of significance covers the building’s use as a hotel from 1928 through 1956, since it ceased operation in 2003.

Historical Background

“The current Chamberlin Hotel building is the fourth in a series of resort hotels originally housing visitors to Fort Monroe. The first Hygeia Hotel, dating to 1821, was demolished during the Civil War. During the 1860s the second Hygeia Hotel was constructed. In 1887, a resolution of Congress authorized John F. Chamberlin, a prominent Washington, D.C. entrepreneur, to build the first Chamberlin. Smithmeyer and Pelz, architects of the Library of Congress, designed the hotel in the Queen Anne style. The Chamberlin was opened to the public in 1894, but was completely destroyed by fire on March 7, 1920.

“On September 14, 1922, the United States government leased to Richmond Hotels, Inc. the land on which the hotel stands for a fifty-year period. Construction of the present Chamberlin began in 1927 and was completed on April 7, 1928. It officially opened the following year as the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel; the Vanderbilt through its hotel company had provided some financial backing for the hotel’s construction.

“Marcellus Wright, Sr. was the progenitor of the design of the hotel, but the Vanderbilt concern wanted to ensure the design maintained the high standards set by the Commodore Hotel in New York City, the flagship of the company. Consequently, they arranged for the employment of Whitney Warren, of the firm of Warren and Wetmore as associate architect. Warren would occasionally visit Wright’s office, review the design, and make suggestions when he felt it necessary.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 5

“Wright, a student of Paul Cret’s, was a successful local (Richmond, VA) architect, producing dozens of designs for prominent Virginia buildings. The planarity of the decoration in the hotel can perhaps be attributed to Cret’s influence on Wright and his emphasis on a stripped classicism as the new universal style.

“The choice of the Georgian style was a natural outgrowth of the building’s location, an area rich in Colonial architecture, the nearly simultaneous development of Colonial Williamsburg by the Rockefeller interests, and the Vanderbilts’ own demonstrated interest in the Georgian (the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City, 1910-12, by Warren and Wetmore is also in the Georgian style).” Warren & Wetmore established a reputation for hotel work in the early 1900s. The firm’s designs include the Biltmore, Ambassador, and the Ritz Carlton in New York, as well as the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs, VA. The Chamberlin Hotel “follows the accepted solution to the problem of the Georgian high-rise which was to concentrate ornament on the top and bottom stories while the middle areas were generally neglected. The Georgian was considered to project a relaxed air of hominess and family character, an image that a resort hotel on the Chesapeake Bay would be most eager to cultivate.

“In 1930, the hotel’s name changed to the Chamberlin Hotel after a local hotel company bought out the Vanderbilt’s family interest. With the onset of the Depression in the 1920s, the hotel passed through several owners. In 1942, the Navy Department took over the Chamberlin to house officers and their families. The two decorative cupolas were taken down at this time to prevent enemy pilots from using them as sights to bomb the fort. They were replaced by anti-aircraft batteries. In 1947, Richmond Hotels, Inc. (a subsidiary of Noland Company) acquired the Chamberlin Hotel from the Navy. ¹

“Many of the Chamberlin’s guests in the 1930s and 1940s arrived by steamship or by train. The Baltimore Steamship Wharf was located at the end of Ingalls Road behind the hotel and the C&O Railroad made the Chamberlin its eastern end on the line. Thus the hotel was easily accessible to northern travelers from Washington, DC, Baltimore, and New York City. Being the only hotel on the Chesapeake Bay for many years, these convenient forms of transportation contributed to the Chamberlin’s self-containment. The hotel provided lavish dining facilities and numerous leisure activities such as indoor and outdoor pools, a health club, a bar, and small concerts. The hotel additionally had its own bakery, ice manufacturing machines, and laundry facilities. The *Daily Press* (Newport News) stated (on November 2, 1949) that “...the Chamberlin is almost a city all by itself, and a resort city at that.”

“About 1960, the C&O Railroad discontinued its line to the Chamberlin, and in 1961 the Baltimore Steamship Wharf was demolished. With decreasing patrons and the construction of the nearby interstate 64, the hotel was forced to compete as a motor hotel. At this time a motor entrance was built on the ground level eliminating the grand stairs which had once led to the main public area of the lobby....Business continued to decline, leaving the upper floors unoccupied and the Chamberlin completely closed during the weekdays in the winter months. In 1979 Vernon E. Stuart purchased the hotel and began extensive renovations, especially of the upper levels.”

“While it was an active hotel, the Chamberlin was “used by the community for such activities as ‘Beauty contests, dog shows, water shows, swimming meets, musical presentations....., dances....’ Two Broadway

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 6

plays have been produced in the Chamberlin Arena Theater (Roof Garden). In addition, this hotel was the site of the All-Peninsula Art Show in 1962....Well-known people who have stayed in the hotel include President John F. Kennedy, who visited when he was a senator in the early 1950s.”

After World War II, the hotel “maintained its importance to Fort Monroe as a vacation resort for officers and their families by providing lodging to military guests and meeting rooms for conferences and office space.” Although the Chamberlin continued to serve the military and the immediate communities of Phoebus and Hampton, the gradual decline in visitors, which culminated with the increased security demands resulting from the September 11, 2001 attacks, resulted in the owners’ declaring bankruptcy. The hotel finally ceased hotel operations in April 2003.

Conclusion

Recently the building has been purchased by a local development partnership that is rehabilitating the Chamberlin as housing for retired military personnel. The Chamberlin is scheduled to reopen in 2007. Set within the boundaries of the Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark, the building is on land owned by the US Army, with whom the building’s new owners have a fifty year ground lease. Fort Monroe, for more than a quarter century the headquarters of the Army’s Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), has been recommended for closure by the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission. The Army plans to relocate the Command, as well as its associated personnel and operations, from Fort Monroe to nearby Fort Eustis. Rather than providing food and temporary shelter to those serving an active military installation, the Chamberlin will soon provide a permanent home to military retirees and their spouses.

Endnotes

¹ The Noland Company is a 90-year-old company based in Newport News, VA, that was established as a plumbing and electrical supply company. The company expanded into construction and development in the early 1920s. Among the local projects completed by Basic Construction, Noland’s general contracting division, were the expansion of the Ford Motor Co. Plant in Norfolk, and parts of the Norfolk Navy Base. Yet another of the Noland family’s holdings was the Richmond Hotel Company, which owned the Chamberlin Hotel and the Hotel John Marshall another landmark hotel in downtown Richmond, VA.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 7

9. Major Bibliographical References

National Register Form

Clodfelter, Pamela J. and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff. "Chamberlin Hotel National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form." Unpublished manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (signed October 16, 1984).

Books

Loth, Calder., ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register. Fourth Edition.* Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia. 1999.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955.* Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press. 1997.

Wilson, Richard Guy, ed. *Buildings of Virginia.* New York: Oxford University Press. 2002.

Articles

"Chamberlin Hotel to Become Retirement Home." *The Virginian Pilot* 1 Dec. 2004. Business, p 40.

"Chamberlin Purchase Delayed by Corps of Engineers Study." *The Virginian Pilot* 10 Mar. 2004. Business, p D3.

"Daily Briefing." *The Virginian Pilot* 7 May 2003. Business, p 42.

Dinsmore, Christopher. "Buyer May Turn Historic Hotel into Retirement Home." *The Virginian Pilot* 26 Sept. 2003. Business, p D1.

"Local Scene." *The Virginian Pilot* 6 April 1999. Business, p D2.

"Weekly Briefing." *The Virginian Pilot* 8 Oct. 1998. Local, p B3.

Tucker, George. "Chamberlin Continues Proud Hotel Tradition at Old Point Comfort." *The Virginian Pilot* 5 Oct. 1998. Local, p B3.

Reif, Erika. "The Chamberlin Hotel Reviving a Florida Tycoon's Hopes to Return the Hotel at Fort Monroe to its Glory Days of Southern Opulence." *The Virginian Pilot* 28 Jul. 1998. Daily Break, p E1.

Shean, Tom. "A Rich History: Noland Co. Founding Family's Imprint Remains in Newport News." *The Virginian Pilot* 14 Apr. 2005. Business, p 39.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section 10 Page 8

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Chamberlin Hotel property boundaries are described as follows. Beginning where the Hampton Roads waterway meets the south edge of Fenwick Road, the boundary follows Fenwick Road east to the intersection of Ingalls Road. The boundary then follows the west edge of Ingalls Road south until it meets the water's edge at Hampton Roads. The boundary continues west along the jagged line of the Hampton Roads seawall, then north, to the intersection of Hampton Roads and Fenwick Road. See attached GIS parcel map.

The boundary encompasses 4.970 acres and is referred to on the City of Hampton GIS tax records as Parcel ID #12X003 00 00000.

Boundary Justification

The south and west boundaries of the Chamberlin Hotel property correspond to the edge of Hampton Roads, a tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. To the north, the property is bounded by Fenwick Road, and to the east, by Ingalls Road. Delineated by natural water boundaries at the south and west, and by roadways to the north and east, the property boundaries of the Chamberlin Hotel have been consistent since its construction in 1928.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Chamberlin Hotel
Hampton, Virginia**

Section Photographic Data Page 9

Photographic Data

Index to Photographs*

Photographer: Mary Harding Sadler
 Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLC
 Richmond, VA

Date: Photographs taken January 2004-January 2005

Negatives: None; Photographs are Digital

Photo Number Description

Photo 1	The Chamberlin Hotel in the context of Fort Monroe
Photo 2	Façade (North Elevation)
Photo 3	Main Entry on North Elevation
Photo 4	West Elevation
Photo 5	Rear (South) Elevation Detail
Photo 6	South Elevation, Main Entry
Photo 7	South Elevation Details
Photo 8	West Elevation Garland Detail
Photo 9	1 st Floor, Pool Mosaic Tile
Photo 10	Main Floor, Entry to South Terraces
Photo 11	Door from Lobby to Terraces
Photo 12	Lobby Reception Area
Photo 13	View of Main Lobby
Photo 14	2 nd Floor Dining Room
Photo 15	Main Dining Room
Photo 16	2 nd Floor, Historic Entry Hall looking to Lobby

* The following information is true of all photographs, with the exception of Photo 1, about which no information is available.